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Bureau of Labor Statistics
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WORK STOPPAGES 1972

Estimated idleness in 1972, at 1.4 working days per thousand, was well below the 2.6 working days per thousand recorded in 1971, the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics announced today. This 1972 figure was more than 2 working days per thousand below the 11-year peak in 1970 and was the lowest level recorded since 1963. (See table 1.) A significant proportion of this reduction is accounted for by the light collective bargaining calendar in 1972: 2.8 million workers were under contracts expiring or subject to reopening in 1972 compared with 1971's 4.75 million workers.

Approximately 5,100 strikes were estimated to have taken place in 1972, the same as in 1971, but the estimated number of workers participating in strikes fell significantly, from 3.3 million in 1971 to 1.7 million last year. In 1972, these workers were away from their jobs for a total of 26.0 million man-days, while in 1971 47.6 million man-days of idleness were reported.

Both the number of workers involved in strikes and the number of man-days of idleness were the lowest levels recorded since the mid-1960's. Fewer workers were directly involved in strikes in 1972 than in any year since 1965. The 26 million man-days of idleness were the lowest since 1966 when strikes caused 25.4 million man-days of idleness.

The number of major strikes, those involving 10,000 workers or more, also declined, from 29 in 1971, to 20 in 1972. (See table 2.) A marked decline in the proportion of all striking workers involved in these major stoppages occurred between 1971 and 1972--from 58 percent to 25 percent. Idleness resulting from these strikes accounted for only 28 percent of all man-days of idleness, a sizable decline from 49 percent

in 1971.

Construction industry strikes accounted for the largest proportion of all major strike measures. Almost three-fifths of all the workers idled in major stoppages and seven-tenths of idleness was attributable to the 10 major construction strikes. Two construction strikes alone--one in New York City and one in Minneapolis and vicinity--accounted for over 2.4 million days of idleness.

Two major stoppages were carried over from 1971--the Pacific Maritime Industry and New York Telephone Company strikes. None of the major stoppages continued into 1973.

LABOR DEPT.--Work Stoppages in 1972

Table 1. Work stoppages, 1946-1972

Period	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	
	Number	Workers involved (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time
1946	4,985	4,600	116,000	1.04
1947	3,693	2,170	34,600	.30
1948	3,419	1,960	34,100	.28
1949	3,606	3,030	50,500	.44
1950	4,843	2,410	38,800	.33
1951	4,737	2,220	22,900	.18
1952	5,117	3,540	59,100	.48
1953	5,091	2,400	28,300	.22
1954	3,468	1,530	22,600	.18
1955	4,320	2,650	28,200	.22
1956	3,825	1,900	33,100	.24
1957	3,673	1,390	16,500	.12
1958	3,694	2,060	23,900	.18
1959	3,708	1,880	69,000	.50
1960	3,333	1,320	19,100	.14
1961	3,367	1,450	16,300	.11
1962	3,614	1,230	18,600	.13
1963	3,362	941	16,100	.11
1964	3,655	1,640	22,900	.15
1965	3,963	1,550	23,300	.15
1966	4,405	1,960	25,400	.15
1967	4,595	2,870	42,100	.25
1968	5,045	2,649	49,018	.28
1969	5,700	2,481	42,869	.24
1970	5,716	3,305	66,414	.37
1971	5,138	3,280	47,589	.26
1972 <u>1/</u>	5,100	1,700	26,000	.14

1/ Preliminary estimates.

LABOR DEPT.--Work Stoppages in 1972

Table 2. Major stoppages in 1972, by beginning date 1/

Company	Location	Union(s)	Beginning date	Ending date	Workers involved <u>2/</u>	Man-days idle <u>2/</u>
Pacific Maritime Association -----	Interstate	ILWU-Ind.	7-1-71	2-18-72	16,500	412,600
New York Telephone Company -----	Intrastate New York	CWA	7-21-71	2-16-72	36,000	1,181,400
Southern Pacific Transportation Company -----	Interstate	UTU	3-10-72	3-10-72	23,500	23,500
Construction Industry -----	Interstate	IUEC	3-30-72	7-8-72	14,100	985,100
Construction Industry -----	Intrastate New York	IBT	4-1-72	6-3-72	10,000	440,000
Construction Industry -----	Houston & vicinity, Tex.	OPCM	4-3-72	4-4-72	15,000	30,000
General Electric Company -----	Louisville, Ky.	IUE	4-19-72	4-21-72	13,800	33,800
Construction Industry -----	Calif.	LIUNA	5-1-72	5-10-72	11,000	56,900
Construction Industry -----	Minneapolis & vicinity, Minn.	Building Trades Unions	6-12-72	7-20-72	50,000	1,400,000
Construction Industry -----	Chicago, Ill.	CJA, OPCM	6-22-72	7-6-72	70,000	577,400
Construction Industry -----	Washington, D.C.	LIUNA	6-28-72	7-9-72	20,000	115,000
Construction Industry -----	New York City & vicinity	Building Trades Unions	7-1-72 (3/)	10-18-72	30,000	1,041,400
Construction Industry -----	St. Louis, Mo.	BSOIW	8-9-72	10-7-72	15,000 (4/)	298,800
Board of Education -----	Philadelphia, Pa.	AFT	9-5-72	9-27-72	22,000	374,000
General Motors -----	Ga., Mo., & Ohio	UAW-Ind.	10-13-72	10-16-72	14,500	29,000
General Motors -----	Kans., Mo., & Tex.	UAW-Ind.	10-20-72	10-22-72	12,700	12,700
Railway Express Agency, Inc. -----	Interstate	BRASC	10-20-72	10-23-72	11,000	11,000
Construction Industry -----	Intrastate Conn.	LIUNA	10-23-72	10-26-72	12,000	36,000
General Motors, Frigidaire Div. ---	Dayton, Ohio	IUE	10-26-72	10-27-72	12,400	24,800
Bakery Industry -----	Interstate	BCW	11-11-72	12-10-72	14,000	148,800

1/ Stoppages involving 10,000 workers or more.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Various ending dates, last craft settled October 18, 1972.
4/ After September 4, only 1,200 workers remained idle.



FOR RELEASE

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WORK STOPPAGES IN 1972

Strike idleness dropped sharply in 1972 in five of six North Central Region States compared to higher levels in 1971. Man-days idle rose in Minnesota. The drops in man-days idle ranged from 300 thousand to 2 million. In Michigan, less than 1 million man-days of idleness were experienced in 1972 compared to a record 11 million in 1970 and 3 million in 1971. Idleness in the other five States varied from 381 thousand days in Minnesota to nearly 2 1/2 million in Ohio.

William E. Rice, Assistant Regional Director for Bureau of Labor Statistics in Chicago, said that the proportion of working time lost due to strikes also fell sharply from 1971 levels for the U. S. and the North Central Region. Time lost in Minnesota substantially exceeded the U. S. level, while Wisconsin and Michigan fell below the national average of .17 percent of working time lost in the private nonfarm economy, as can be seen in Table A.

Strikes beginning in 1972 totalled 1,354 in the region. This was about one quarter of the U. S. total. The average duration for the region amounted to about 26 days per strike. Historically, the year 1970 was the highest on record with 5,700 strikes nationally, although every year beginning with 1968 has had over 5,000 work stoppages.

Five metropolitan areas had at least 200 thousand man-days of idleness in 1972: Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Minneapolis-St. Paul, as shown in Table B. Several manufacturing industries also exceeded 200 thousand man-days idle in the various states of the region, namely non-electrical machinery in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, and transportation equipment and primary metals in Ohio. See Table C.

Nonmanufacturing industry divisions with over 200 thousand man-days idle by state included contract construction in Illinois, Minnesota, and Ohio, and transportation, communication, and public utilities in Minnesota.

In the U. S. as a whole, about four-tenths of the work stoppages involved wage issues and accounted for almost two-thirds of man-days of idleness. Plant administration practices were issues in more than one-fifth of the work stoppages nationally, but only about ten percent of man-days idle.

Additional information on such matters as stoppage duration, number of workers involved, issues involved, affected industry, and contract status will be available in March in a national summary report, "Work Stoppages in 1972".

Table A. Work stoppages in Region V States, 1972.^{1/}

State	Work stoppages		Workers involved ^{2/} (thousands)	Man-days of idleness	
	Number	Mean ^{3/} duration (days)		Number (thousands)	Percent of working time ^{4/}
United States	5,010	24.0	1,714	27,066	.17
Region V	1,354	26.4	521	8,154	.23
Ohio	520	25.6	161	2,346	.27
Illinois	345	18.9	162	1,759	.19
Indiana	181	28.8	56	1,067	.24
Michigan	167	32.1	54	851	.13
Wisconsin	88	27.8	28	381	.11
Minnesota	53	41.3	60	1,750	.63

^{1/}The number of stoppages and workers related to those stoppages beginning in the year; average duration, to those ending in the year. Man-days of idleness include all stoppages in effect.

^{2/}In these tables, workers are counted more than once if they were involved in more than 1 stoppage during the year.

^{3/}Figures are simple averages; each stoppage is given equal weight regardless of its size.

^{4/}Percent of working time for the private nonfarm economy.

Data are based on all work stoppages involving six workers or more and lasting at least a full day or shift. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers idled for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are idled as a result of material or service shortages.

Table B. Work stoppages by State and metropolitan area ^{1/} in Region V, 1972.

State and metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		
All States -----	5,010	1,713.6	27,066.4				
Illinois -----	345	162.2	1,758.8				
Champaign-Urbana -----	7	1.8	3.3				
Chicago-Northwestern Indiana Standard Consolidated area -----	129	33.3	700.5				
Chicago -----	110	25.8	529.0				
Decatur -----	5	.2	8.1				
Peoria -----	22	1.8	27.2				
Rockford -----	11	1.9	18.1				
Springfield -----	7	.4	10.7				
Indiana -----	181	56.0	1,066.7				
Anderson -----	6	1.0	78.2				
Evansville, Ind.-Ky -----	12	1.5	16.0				
(Indiana portion) -----	10	1.4	15.1				
Fort Wayne -----	17	3.0	59.3				
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago ^{2/} -----	19	7.5	171.5				
Indianapolis -----	23	9.3	85.4				
Lafayette-West Lafayette -----	5	.3	2.7				
Muncie -----	7	.5	14.6				
South Bend -----	15	1.8	17.1				
Terre Haute -----	10	.8	15.5				
Michigan -----	167	54.2	851.3				
Ann Arbor -----	6	.4	13.2				
Battle Creek -----	5	8.2	63.6				
Detroit -----	75	18.8	287.1				
Flint -----	6	.3	11.2				
Grand Rapids -----	13	1.4	59.7				
Jackson -----	5	2.1	14.3				
Kalamazoo -----	6	.8	19.4				
Lansing -----	11	1.0	10.7				
Muskegon-Muskegon Heights -----	5	.4	1.9				
Saginaw -----	6	8.7	22.6				
Minnesota -----	53	59.7	1,749.5				
Duluth-Superior, Minn., Wis. -----	20	1.5	25.9				
(Minnesota Portion) -----	18	1.3	18.3				
Minneapolis-St. Paul -----	21	29.1	959.0				
				Ohio -----	520	161.4	2,346.3
				Akron -----	33	5.9	68.1
				Canton -----	23	5.5	104.5
				Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky-Ind- (Ohio portion) -----	42	7.8	586.9
				Cleveland -----	36	7.5	582.4
				Columbus -----	52	16.6	372.5
				Dayton -----	44	20.9	137.0
				Hamilton-Middletown -----	38	20.8	140.2
				Lima -----	8	.9	57.4
				Lorain-Elyria -----	9	.9	11.7
				Mansfield -----	10	3.0	37.0
				Springfield -----	7	8.1	30.0
				Steubenville-Weirton, Ohio- W. Va. -----	5	.4	11.2
				(Ohio portion) -----	11	1.4	24.2
				(West Virginia portion)	6	1.2	18.0
				Toledo, Ohio-Mich -----	5	.2	6.1
				(Ohio portion) -----	20	2.6	38.6
				Youngstown-Warren -----	18	2.4	28.6
				Wisconsin -----	42	12.7	106.0
				Appleton-Oshkosh -----	88	27.9	381.0
				Madison -----	3	.5	7.9
				Milwaukee -----	16	.9	23.8
				Racine -----	36	9.1	156.4
					5	2.1	23.9

^{1/} Includes data for each metropolitan area in which 5 stoppages or more began in 1972.

Some metropolitan areas include the counties in more than 1 State, and hence, an area may equal or exceed the total for the State in which the major city is located. Stoppages in the mining and logging industries are excluded. Intermetropolitan area stoppages are counted separately in each area affected; the workers involved and man-days idle were allocated to the respective areas.

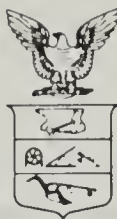
^{2/} Included in the Chicago, Ill.-Northern Indiana Standard Consolidated Area.

Table C. Work Stoppages by State in Region V and Selected^{1/} Industry, 1972.

Industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1972		Man-days idle for all stoppages (000's)	Stoppages beginning in 1972		Man-days idle for all stoppages (000's)
	Number	Workers involved (000's)		Number	Workers involved (000's)	
<u>Illinois</u>						
<u>All industries</u>	345	162	1,759	53	60	1,750
Manufacturing	125	24	669	23	4	30
Machinery, except electrical	20	6	271			
Nonmanufacturing	220	139	1,029	30	56	1,720
Contract construction	49	92	869	16	50	1,308
<u>Indiana</u>						
<u>All industries</u>	181	56	1,067	3	4	279
Manufacturing	108	38	878			
Machinery, except electrical	14	8	290			
Nonmanufacturing	73	18	188			
<u>Michigan</u>						
<u>All industries</u>	167	54	851	27	23	699
Manufacturing	88	34	586	242	58	438
Nonmanufacturing	79	20	265	47	23	211
<u>Minnesota</u>						
<u>All industries</u>				527	161	2,346
Manufacturing				278	174	1,908
Primary metals				36	12	235
Machinery, except electrical				48	19	477
Transportation equipment				27	23	699
Nonmanufacturing				242	58	438
Contract const.				47	23	211
<u>Wisconsin</u>						
<u>All industries</u>				88	28	381
Manufacturing				43	18	189
Nonmanufacturing				45	10	192

^{1/} Industries having 200,000 or more man-days idle.

NOTE: Const. = construction



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WORK STOPPAGES: First 9 Months and September 1972

Estimated man-days of idleness thus far in 1972 fell to 1.5 working days per thousand, from 1971's 2.5 working days per thousand, according to preliminary estimates of the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. The number of workers involved in stoppages beginning in the first 9 months of 1972 declined by 1.5 million and the number of man-days idle declined by 13.1 million from the comparable period in 1971. Nationwide railroad and telephone stoppages accounted for nearly 1 million workers and 7.6 million man-days of idleness in 1971; no stoppages of comparable size have occurred in 1972.

New stoppages: first 9 months. An estimated 3,585 strikes began in the first 9 months of 1972 idling 1.3 million workers. (See table 1.) Both the number of strikes and workers involved were well below the levels recorded in the same period in 1971.

Total stoppages: first 9 months. Almost 800 fewer strikes were in effect in the first 9 months of 1972 than in 1971. The 3,745 stoppages which began in 1972 or were carried over from the previous year involved 1.3 million workers and accounted for a total of 20.9 million man-days of idleness. All three measures of strike intensity were lower than any recorded since the mid-1960's.

September 1972 Work Stoppages

All major indices of strike activity except the number of man-days of idleness during the month rose between August and September. (See table 2.) However, with a decline of almost one-half million man-days of idleness--to 2 million man-days--and 3 fewer working days in September than in August, estimated idleness due to strikes declined slightly to 1.4 working days per thousand. This important measure of strike intensity was the lowest for the month since 1966.

New stoppages. For the first time in 1972, the number of strikes that started in the month was higher than the number in the same month of 1971. (See chart.) The 440

September strikes, however, were 120 lower than those that started in 1970. An estimated 129,000 workers were involved in new industrial disputes in September 1972; idleness amounted to slightly under 1 million man-days.

Total stoppages. Some 710 strikes began in September or were carried over from previous months. These stoppages involved 214,000 workers and resulted in 2.0 million man-days of idleness. While the number of strikes exceeded 1971's level, the number of workers involved was the lowest for September since 1963 and man-days of idleness the lowest since 1966.

Because the number of workers involved and man-days of idleness in large stoppages of 5,000 or more workers in September were similar to those reported for August, these strikes were not a significant factor in month-to-month statistical variations. However, over 88,000 fewer workers were involved and 819,000 fewer man-days of idleness resulted from large stoppages than in September 1971. Of the five September 1972 stoppages involving 5,000 or more workers, three involved construction workers, one airline workers, and one teachers. Only the teachers' strike began in September. Two stoppages were settled in September, two others in early October, and one is still in effect at this time. (See table 3.)

Labor Dept.--Work Stoppages, First Nine Months, 1967-72

Table 1
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Period	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during period	
	Beginning in period	In effect during period	Beginning in period (thousands)	In effect during period (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time
January through September						
1967 -----	3,604	3,761	2,340	2,410	29,300	0.23
1968 -----	4,101	4,270	2,176	2,264	40,903	.31
1969 -----	4,649	4,818	1,963	2,042	31,513	.23
1970 -----	4,704	4,883	2,535	2,734	43,853	.32
1971 -----	4,300	4,531	2,754	2,839	33,936	.25
1972 <u>1/</u> -	3,585	3,745	1,265	1,340	20,874	.15

1/ Preliminary.

LABOR DEPT.—Work Stoppages, Selected Periods September 1972

Table 2.
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Period	Number of stoppages		Workers Involved In stoppages		Man-days Idle		
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year (thousands)	In effect during month (thousands)	Beginning in month or year (thousands)	In effect during month or year	
						Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time
<u>Annual Totals</u>							
1966 -----	4,405	-	1,960	-		25,400	
1967 -----	4,595	-	2,870	-		42,100	
1968 -----	5,045	-	2,649	-		49,018	
1969 -----	5,700	-	2,481	-		42,869	
1970 -----	5,716	-	3,305	-		66,414	
1971 <u>1/</u> -----	5,138	-	3,280	-		47,589	
<u>Monthly Averages</u>							
1966 -----	367		163			2,117	0.15
1967 -----	383		239			3,508	.25
1968 -----	420		221			4,085	.28
1969 -----	475		207			3,572	.24
1970 -----	476		275			5,534	.37
1971 <u>1/</u> -----	428		273			3,966	.26
<u>1971</u> January-----	416	647	235	320	1,729	2,868	.20
February-----	359	632	128	206	1,014	1,934	.14
March-----	457	725	150	260	1,053	2,489	.15
April-----	550	859	180	269	1,255	2,389	.15
May-----	612	957	727	818	2,746	4,000	.28
June-----	617	1,031	280	420	2,079	4,094	.26
July-----	499	938	748	938	5,517	7,895	.52
August <u>1/</u> -----	438	891	194	502	1,844	5,037	.32
September <u>1/</u> -----	352	670	111	330	730	3,230	.21
October <u>1/</u> -----	304	553	246	326	3,843	5,511	.36
November <u>1/</u> -----	315	562	235	453	1,088	5,034	.33
December <u>1/</u> -----	219	486	46	238	297	3,109	.20
<u>1972</u> January <u>2/</u> -----	310	470	80	155	768	2,303	.15
February <u>2/</u> -----	320	480	61	140	513	1,618	.11
March <u>2/</u> -----	400	530	127	165	977	1,544	.09
April <u>2/</u> -----	440	640	146	217	995	2,031	.14
May <u>2/</u> -----	510	720	126	203	999	2,139	.13
June <u>3/</u> -----	425	670	311	388	2,326	3,513	.21
July <u>3/</u> -----	380	640	177	426	1,314	3,185	.21
August <u>3/</u> -----	360	630	108	198	856	2,492	.15
September <u>3/</u> -----	440	710	129	214	993	2,049	.14

1/ Revised.

2/ Revised preliminary.

3/ Preliminary.

All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving 6 or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this table. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

Table 3. Stoppages involving 5,000 or more workers, September 1972.

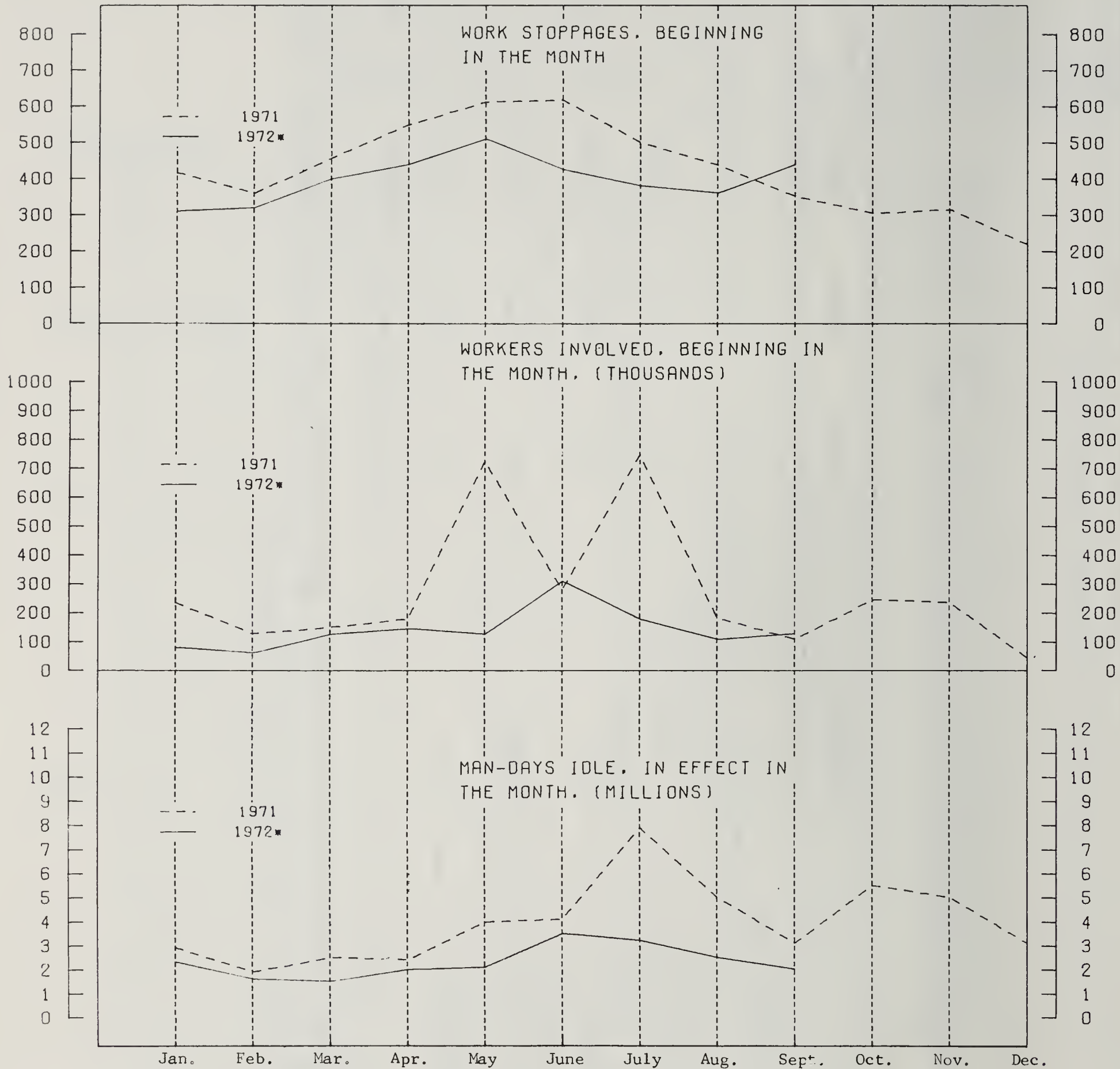
Company	Union <u>1/</u>	Began	Ended	September	
				Workers involved <u>2/</u>	Man-days idle <u>3/</u>
Northwest Airlines, Inc. (interstate)-----	ALPA	6/30	-----	7,700	153,200
Construction Industry (New York City area, N.Y.)-----	Various building trades unions	7/1	-----	11,300	132,900
Construction Industry (Lake Charles, La.)-----	PAT, CJA, PPF	7/3	9/30	5,000	100,000
Construction Industry (St. Louis, Mo.)-----	BSOIW	8/9	-----	15,000 <u>3/</u>	37,800
Board of Education (Philadelphia, Pa.)-----	AFT	9/5	9/27	22,000	374,000
Total -----				<u>61,000</u>	<u>797,900</u>

1/ The unions are affiliated with the AFL-CIO, except where they are noted as independent (Ind.).

2/ Preliminary.

3/ After September 4, only 1,200 workers remained idle.

CHART 1. NUMBER OF STOPPAGES, WORKERS INVOLVED, AND MAN-DAYS IDLE, BY MONTH, 1971-72



* PRELIMINARY

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Friday, September 29, 1972

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WORK STOPPAGES: August 1972

Strike activity continued to decline in August 1972, according to the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics' preliminary estimates. Although there were 3 more working days in August than in July, there were 937,000 fewer man-days lost in larger strikes (those involving 5,000 workers or more) in August, and the percent of estimated working time lost dropped from 2.1 working days per 1,000 in July to 1.5 in August. This was the lowest level for August since 1964.

New Stoppages. Three-hundred sixty stoppages, involving 108,000 workers and 856,000 man-days of idleness, began in August. (See table 1.) Although declining only slightly from July's level, the number of stoppages beginning in August was 18 percent below the comparable period last year and was the lowest number of strikes beginning in August in the last 7 years. The number of workers involved also fell to a 4-year low for August, decreasing almost 40 percent from July. Man-days lost in August 1972 were considerably less than in the previous month and in August 1971, which saw considerable new strike activity in the construction industry.

Total Stoppages. All measures of strike activity were lower in August 1972 than in July or August 1971. (See table 1.) Six-hundred thirty stoppages were in effect in August 1972, idling 198,000 workers for 2.5 million man-days of idleness. Reflecting the lessened impact of larger work stoppages, particularly those carried over from previous months, the number of workers involved and man-days idle declined between July and August of 1972, although the number of stoppages was virtually the same.

Six work stoppages, each involving 5,000 or more workers, accounted for slightly less than one-fourth of the total workers involved and one-third of the total idleness. (See table 2.) Four of these stoppages involved construction workers; one, airline workers; and the other, publishing workers. Of the six strikes, three began in August, and two were settled by the end of the month.

LABOR DEPT.—Work Stoppages, Selected Periods August 1972

Table 1.

Period	Number of stoppages		Workers Involved in stoppages		Man-days Idle		
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year (thousands)	In effect during month (thousands)	In effect during month or year		
					Beginning in month or year (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time
Annual Totals							
1966 -----	4,405	-	1,960	-		25,400	
1967 -----	4,595	-	2,870	-		42,100	
1968 -----	5,045	-	2,649	-		49,018	
1969 -----	5,700	-	2,481	-		42,869	
1970 -----	5,716	-	3,305	-		66,414	
1971 -----	5,135	-	3,263	-		47,417	
Monthly Averages							
1966 -----	367		163			2,117	0.15
1967 -----	383		239			3,508	.25
1968 -----	420		221			4,085	.28
1969 -----	475		207			3,572	.24
1970 -----	476		275			5,534	.37
1971 -----	428		272			3,951	.26
<u>1971</u> January -----	416	647	235	320	1,729	2,868	.20
February -----	359	632	128	206	1,014	1,934	.14
March -----	457	725	150	260	1,053	2,489	.15
April -----	550	859	180	269	1,255	2,389	.15
May -----	612	957	727	818	2,746	4,000	.28
June -----	617	1,031	280	420	2,079	4,094	.26
July -----	499	938	748	933	5,517	7,895	.52
August -----	437	890	182	490	1,844	5,022	.32
September -----	351	668	108	316	730	3,110	.20
October -----	304	551	246	312	3,843	5,481	.36
November -----	315	561	235	450	1,088	5,032	.33
December -----	218	485	44	236	297	3,103	.20
<u>1972</u> January <u>1/</u> -----	310	470	80	155	768	2,303	.15
February <u>1/</u> -----	320	480	61	140	513	1,618	.11
March <u>1/</u> -----	400	530	127	165	977	1,544	.09
April <u>1/</u> -----	440	640	146	217	995	2,031	.14
May <u>1/</u> -----	510	720	126	203	999	2,139	.13
June <u>2/</u> -----	425	670	311	388	2,326	3,513	.21
July <u>2/</u> -----	380	640	177	426	1,314	3,185	.21
August <u>2/</u> -----	360	630	108	198	856	2,492	.15

1/ Revised preliminary.
2/ Preliminary.

All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving 6 or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this table. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

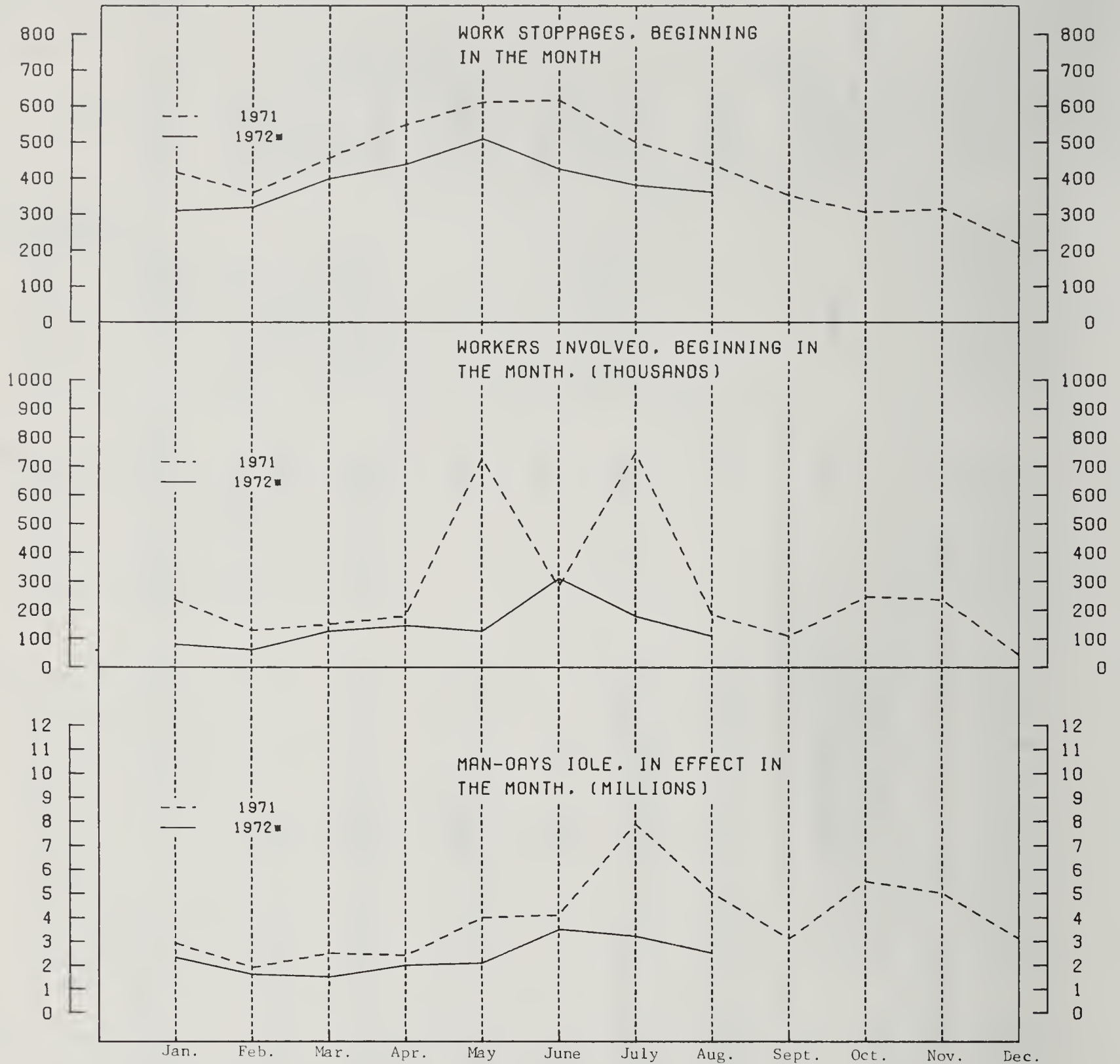
Table 2. Stoppages involving 5,000 or more workers, August 1972

Company	Union <u>1/</u>	Began	Ended	August	
				Workers involved <u>2/</u>	Man-days idle <u>2/</u>
Northwest Airlines, Inc. (Interstate) -----	ALPA	6/30	-	7,700	176,200
Construction Industry (New York City & Vicinity) ----	Building Trades Unions	7/1	-	14,300	286,900
Construction Industry (Lake Charles, La.) -----	PAT, CJA, IUOE	7/3	-	5,000	115,000
Construction Industry (St. Louis, Mo.) -----	BSOIW	8/9	-	5,000	85,000
Construction Industry (Intrastate-Ill.) -----	LIUNA	8/15	8/29	9,000	99,000
New York Times (New York City, N.Y.) -----	IMU	8/21	8/21	5,000	5,000
Total -----				<u>46,000</u>	<u>767,100</u>

1/ The unions are affiliated with the AFL-CIO, except where they are noted as independent (Ind.).

2/ Preliminary.

CHART 1. NUMBER OF STOPPAGES, WORKERS INVOLVED, AND MAN-DAYS IDLE, BY MONTH, 1971-72



■ PRELIMINARY



USDL: 72-585
FOR RELEASE: A.M. Editions
Saturday, August 26, 1972

Bureau of Labor Statistics
M. Cimini (202) 961-2091
K. Hoyle (202) 961-2913
home: 333-1384

WORK STOPPAGES: July 1972

All measures of strike activity declined in July 1972, according to the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. (See table 1.) Man-days of idleness resulting from labor disputes, at 2.1 working days per 1,000, was at the lowest July level since 1964. The number of strikes that started in the month and continued from June were also approximately at the July 1964 level.

New stoppages. Three hundred and eighty work stoppages involving 177,000 workers and 1.3 million man-days of idleness began in July. (See chart 1.) The number of strikes was the lowest for July since 1963, and the number of workers involved was the lowest for the month in 6 years. All measures of strike intensity were significantly below June 1972 and July of the previous year, when man-days of idleness totaled 5.5 million and 748,000 workers were away from their jobs. The large differences between July 1971 and July 1972 reflected several larger strikes in the former period, including the nationwide AT & T stoppage, the national railroad strike, and the copper industry stoppage.

Total stoppages. An estimated 640 strikes began in July or continued from previous months. Idleness in July 1972 amounted to 3.2 million man-days, or 2.1 working days per 1,000, compared with 7.9 million man-days, or 5.2 working days per 1,000, in July of the previous year. Although the number of man-days idle declined appreciably between June and July of 1972, these two months had the same percent of working time lost, primarily because of a decline in the total number of working days available.

Several large strikes heavily influenced the measures of idleness in July. Ten large stoppages, each involving 5,000 or more workers, accounted for slightly more than one-half of the man-days idle and three-fifths of the workers involved. (See table 2.) Of the 10, nine involved construction workers and one involved airline employees. Only two of these large strikes began in July; eight were carried over from previous months. By the end of July, settlements had been reached in seven strikes, and three stoppages continued into August.

LABOR DEPT.—Work Stoppages, Selected Periods July 1972

Table 1.

Period	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle		
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year (thousands)	In effect during month (thousands)	Beginning in month or year (thousands)	In effect during month or year	
						Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time
<u>Annual Totals</u>							
1966 -----	4,405	-	1,960	-		25,400	
1967 -----	4,595	-	2,870	-		42,100	
1968 -----	5,045	-	2,649	-		49,018	
1969 -----	5,700	-	2,481	-		42,869	
1970 -----	5,716	-	3,305	-		66,414	
1971 -----	5,135	-	3,263	-		47,417	
<u>Monthly Averages</u>							
1966 -----	367		163			2,117	0.15
1967 -----	383		239			3,508	.25
1968 -----	420		221			4,085	.28
1969 -----	475		207			3,572	.24
1970 -----	476		275			5,534	.37
1971 -----	428		272			3,951	.26
<u>1971</u> January -----	416	647	235	320	1,729	2,868	.20
February -----	359	632	128	206	1,014	1,934	.14
March -----	457	725	150	260	1,053	2,489	.15
April -----	550	859	180	269	1,255	2,389	.15
May -----	612	957	727	818	2,746	4,000	.28
June -----	617	1,031	280	420	2,079	4,094	.26
July -----	499	938	748	938	5,517	7,895	.52
August -----	437	890	182	490	1,844	5,022	.32
September -----	351	668	108	316	730	3,110	.20
October -----	304	551	246	312	3,843	5,481	.36
November -----	315	561	235	450	1,088	5,032	.33
December -----	218	485	44	236	297	3,103	.20
<u>1972</u> January <u>1/</u> -----	310	470	80	155	768	2,303	.15
February <u>1/</u> -----	320	480	61	140	513	1,618	.11
March <u>1/</u> -----	400	580	127	165	977	1,544	.09
April <u>1/</u> -----	440	640	146	217	995	2,031	.14
May <u>1/</u> -----	510	720	126	203	999	2,139	.13
June <u>2/</u> -----	425	670	311	388	2,326	3,513	.21
July <u>2/</u> -----	380	640	177	426	1,314	3,185	.21

1/ Revised preliminary.

2/ Preliminary.

All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving 6 or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this table. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

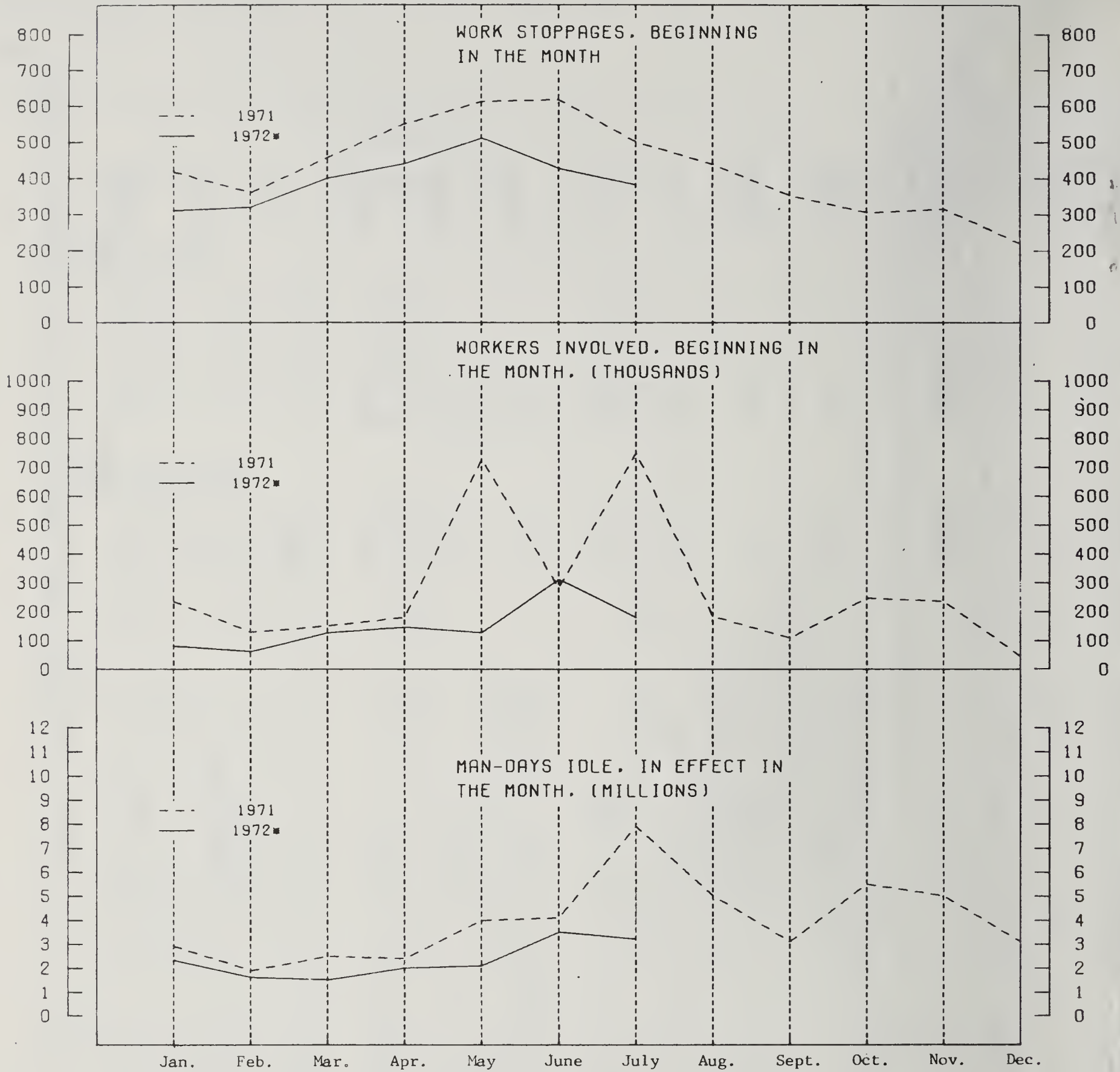
Table 2. Stoppages involving 5,000 or more workers, July 1972

Company	Union <u>1/</u>	Began	Ended	July	
				Workers involved <u>2/</u>	Man-days idle <u>2/</u>
Construction Industry (Interstate) -----	IUEC	3/30	7/8	14,000	56,000
Construction Industry (San Francisco, Calif.) -----	IBT-Ind.	6/1	7/23	15,000	85,000
Construction Industry (Buffalo, N.Y.) -----	Building Trades Unions	6/1	7/24	10,000	150,000
Construction Industry (Chicago, Ill.) -----	CJA, OPCM	6/19	7/7	70,000	280,000
Construction Industry (Minneapolis, Minn. & Vicinity)-	LIUNA, BMP, OPCM	6/19	7/7	50,000	200,000
Construction Industry (Columbus, Ohio) -----	LIUNA	6/27	7/7	5,000	20,000
Construction Industry (Washington, D.C. & Vicinity) --	LIUNA	6/28	7/9	20,000	70,000
Northwest Airlines, Inc. (Interstate) -----	ALPA	6/30	-	7,700	153,000
Construction Industry (New York City & Vicinity) -----	Building Trades Unions	7/1	-	65,000	590,200
Construction Industry (Lake Charles, La.) -----	PAT, IUOE	7/3	-	5,000	100,000
	Total -----			261,700	1,704,400

1/ The unions are affiliated with the AFL-CIO, except where they are noted as independent (Ind.).

2/ Preliminary.

CHART 1. NUMBER OF STOPPAGES, WORKERS INVOLVED,
AND MAN-DAYS IDLE, BY MONTH, 1971-72



■ PRELIMINARY



USDL: 72-506

FOR RELEASE: A.M. Editions
Friday, July 28, 1972

Bureau of Labor Statistics
M. Cimini (202) 961-2091
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WORK STOPPAGES: FIRST 6 MONTHS AND JUNE 1972

All measures of strike activity in the first half of 1972 declined to the lowest levels recorded in the last 5 years, according to the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. (See table 1.) Man-days of idleness resulting from labor disputes, at 1.4 working days per 1,000 in the first 6 months of 1972, was substantially below the 2.0 per 1,000 working days recorded for the first half of 1971 and was the lowest level for the period since 1966.

Total stoppages: first 6 months. Strike idleness during the first 6 months of 1972 amounted to 13.1 million man-days, a substantial decline from 1970 and 1971. Approximately 926,000 workers were involved in the 2,565 stoppages in effect in the first half of 1972. Comparable figures for 1971 were 1.8 million workers and 3,242 stoppages; for 1970, 1.8 million workers and 3,211 strikes.

New stoppages: first 6 months. An estimated 2,405 work stoppages, involving 851,000 workers, began in the first 6 months of 1972. Both the number of strikes and of workers involved were at the lowest levels in recent years, reflecting a continuation of a decline in strike activity since 1970.

June 1972 Work Stoppages

Man-days of idleness in June moved up sharply, to 2.1 working days per 1,000. This increase was primarily due to a large number of stoppages involving 5,000 or more workers each. The June level was the highest since November 1971.

New stoppages. In total, 425 work stoppages, involving 311,000 workers and 2.3 million man-days began in June of 1972. (See table 2.) Except for the number of stoppages, the June levels of strike activity were substantially above those of May and of June 1971.

Total stoppages. Some 670 stoppages that began in June or continued from previous months were in effect during the month. These stoppages involved 388,000 workers and 3.5 million man-days of idleness. (See table 2.) Except for the number of stoppages, all measures of strike activity in effect in June 1972 were substantially above the levels of the previous month; however, they were considerably below June 1971,

Several large stoppages heavily influenced the measures of idleness in June. Ten large stoppages, of 5,000 or more workers each, accounted for slightly more than one-half of the workers involved and one-half of the man-days idle. (See table 3.) Of the 10, eight involved construction workers and two involved airline employees. Eight of these large strikes began in June, and two were carried over from previous months. By the end of June, settlements had been reached in three strikes, and seven stoppages continued into July.

Labor Dept.--Work Stoppages, First Six Months, 1967-72

Table 1.
Page--3

Period	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during period	
	Beginning in period	In effect during period	Beginning in period (thousands)	In effect during period (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time
January through June						
1967 -----	2,408	2,565	1,220	1,280	15,900	0.19
1968 -----	2,667	2,836	1,650	1,738	29,161	.33
1969 -----	3,029	3,198	1,331	1,410	21,374	.24
1970 -----	3,032	3,211	1,574	1,773	26,220	.29
1971 -----	3,011	3,242	1,700	1,785	17,774	.20
1972 1/ --	2,405	2,565	851	926	13,148	.14

1/ Preliminary.

LABOR DEPT.—Work Stoppages, Selected Periods June 1972

Table 2.

Period	Number of stoppages		Workers Involved in stoppages		Man-days idle		
	Beginning in month or year	in effect during month	Beginning in month or year (thousands)	In effect during month (thousands)	Beginning in month or year (thousands)	in effect during month or year	
						Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time
Annual Totals							
1966 -----	4,405	-	1,960	-		25,400	
1967 -----	4,595	-	2,870	-		42,100	
1968 -----	5,045	-	2,649	-		49,018	
1969 -----	5,700	-	2,481	-		42,869	
1970 -----	5,716	-	3,305	-		66,414	
1971 -----	5,135	-	3,263	-		47,417	
Monthly Averages							
1966 -----	367		163			2,117	0.15
1967 -----	383		239			3,508	.25
1968 -----	420		221			4,085	.28
1969 -----	475		207			3,572	.24
1970 -----	476		275			5,534	.37
1971 -----	428		272			3,951	.26
<u>1971</u> January -----	416	647	235	320	1,729	2,868	.20
February -----	359	632	128	206	1,014	1,934	.14
March -----	457	725	150	260	1,053	2,489	.15
April -----	550	859	180	269	1,255	2,389	.15
May -----	612	957	727	818	2,746	4,000	.28
June -----	617	1,031	280	420	2,079	4,094	.26
July -----	499	938	748	938	5,517	7,895	.52
August -----	437	890	182	490	1,844	5,022	.32
September -----	351	668	108	316	730	3,110	.20
October -----	304	551	246	312	3,843	5,481	.36
November -----	315	561	235	450	1,088	5,032	.33
December -----	218	485	44	236	297	3,103	.20
<u>1972</u> January <u>1/</u> -----	310	470	80	155	768	2,303	.15
February <u>1/</u> -----	320	480	61	140	513	1,618	.11
March <u>1/</u> -----	400	580	127	165	977	1,544	.09
April <u>1/</u> -----	440	640	146	217	995	2,031	.14
May <u>1/</u> -----	510	720	126	203	999	2,139	.13
June <u>2/</u> -----	425	670	311	388	2,326	3,513	.21

1/ Revised preliminary.

2/ Preliminary.

All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving 6 or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this table. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

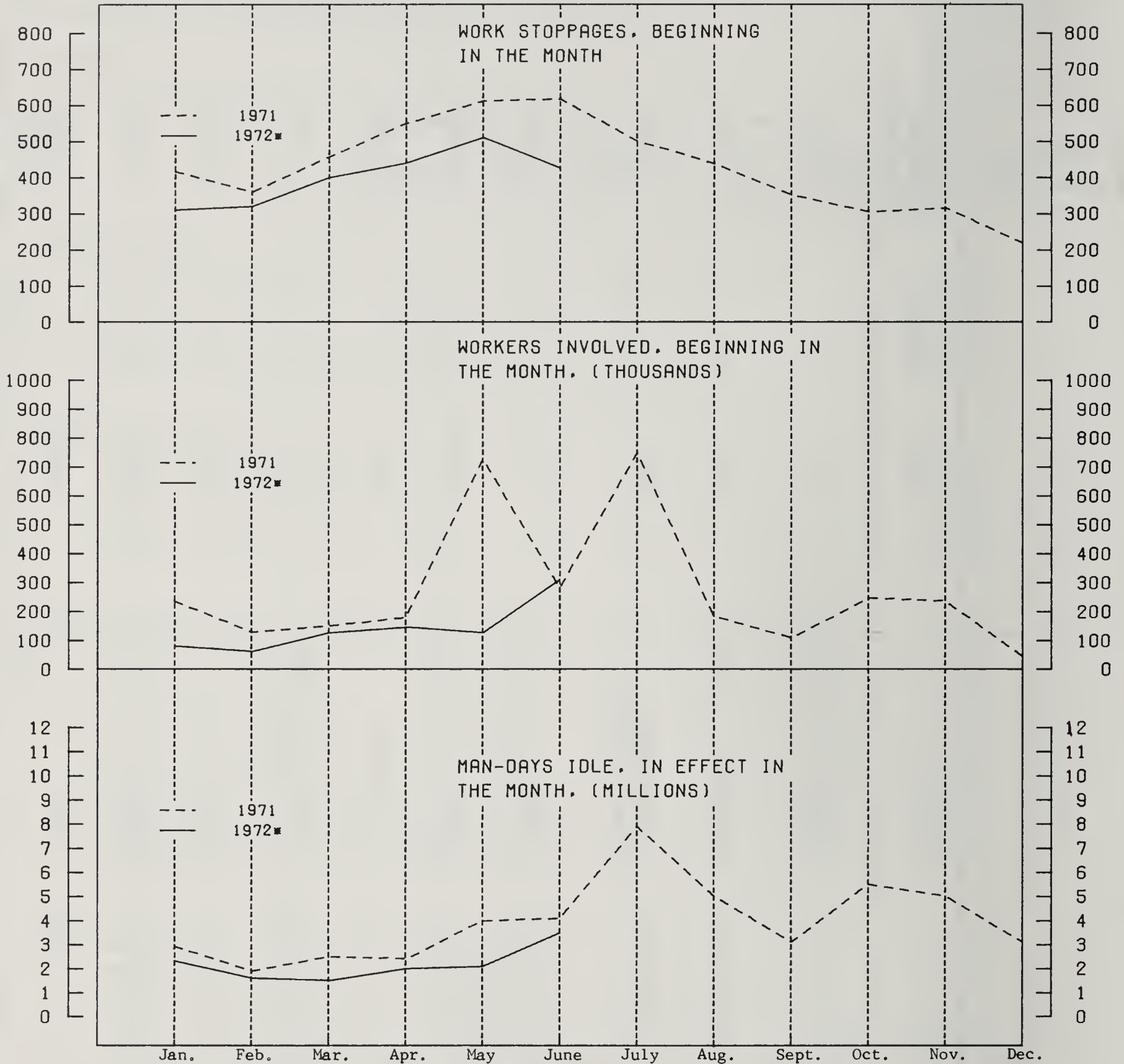
Table 3. Stoppages involving 5,000 or more workers, June 1972

Company	Union <u>1/</u>	Began	Ended	June	
				Workers involved <u>2/</u>	Man-days idle <u>2/</u>
Construction Industry (Interstate) -----	IUEC	3/30	-	14,000	308,000
Construction Industry (Washington, D.C.) -----	IBT-Ind.	5/12	6/22	5,000	80,000
Construction Industry (Buffalo, N.Y.) -----	7 Building Trades Unions	6/1	-	10,000	220,000
Construction Industry (Washington & Oregon) -----	IUOE	6/13	6/14	5,000	10,000
Eastern, Northeast & Southern airlines (Interstate) -----	ALPA	6/19	6/19	35,000	35,000
Construction Industry (Chicago, Ill.) -----	CJA, OPCM	6/19	-	75,000	750,000
Construction Industry (Minneapolis & Vicinity, Minn.)	LIUNA, BMP, OPCM	6/19	-	44,500	402,500
Construction Industry (Columbus, Ohio) -----	LIUNA	6/27	-	5,000	20,000
Construction Industry (Washington, D.C.) -----	LIUNA	6/28	-	10,000	30,000
Northwest Airlines (Interstate) -----	ALPA	6/30	-	9,400	9,400
	Total -----			212,900	1,864,900

1/ The unions are affiliated with the AFL-CIO, except where they are noted as independent (Ind.).

2/ Preliminary.

CHART 1. NUMBER OF STOPPAGES, WORKERS INVOLVED, AND MAN-DAYS IDLE, BY MONTH, 1971-72



* PRELIMINARY



USDL: 72-422
Bureau of Labor Statistics
(202) 961-2091

FOR RELEASE: 11:00 A.M. EDT
Wednesday, June 28, 1972

WORK STOPPAGES: May 1972

Man-days of idleness caused by work stoppages accounted for 1.3 working days per 1,000 in May 1972, according to the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. The slight reduction from 1.4 working days per 1,000 in April was primarily attributable to two additional working days in May, as well as a 665,000 man increase in the labor force, rather than to a reduction in man-days of idleness. The level of idleness this May was less than one-half that recorded in the same month in 1971 when a major railroad industry strike idled 540,000 workers. (See table 1.)

New stoppages. Four hundred and twenty stoppages involving 109,000 workers and 918,000 man-days of idleness began in May. The number of strikes was the lowest for May since 1963, and the number of workers involved was the lowest for the month in three decades. Compared with April 1972, the number of strikes increased 11 percent, partially reflecting a seasonal increase in the number of construction industry strikes. The number of workers involved dropped considerably, while the number of man-days idle declined slightly from April.

Total stoppages. Some 630 strikes that began in May or that continued from previous months were in effect during the month. (See table 1.) The 186,000 workers involved in these strikes and 2,058,000 man-days of idleness were significantly lower than in May 1971; however, from April 1972, the number of strikes and man-days idle rose slightly and the number of workers involved dropped significantly.

In May 1971, seven major work stoppages of 5,000 or more workers each accounted for 75 percent of the total workers idled and 41 percent of total man-days idle; in May 1972, only two major stoppages occurred, both in the construction industry. These

two stoppages accounted for only 13 percent of total workers idled and 19 percent of man-days idle. An interstate strike of 14,000 elevator constructors continued from March into May. In California, a work stoppage of 11,000 laborers began May 1 and was settled May 10. The smaller number of major work stoppages partially accounts for the lower number of workers involved and man-days idle in May 1972 compared with previous years.

LABOR DEPT.--Work Stoppages, Selected Periods May 1972

Table 1.

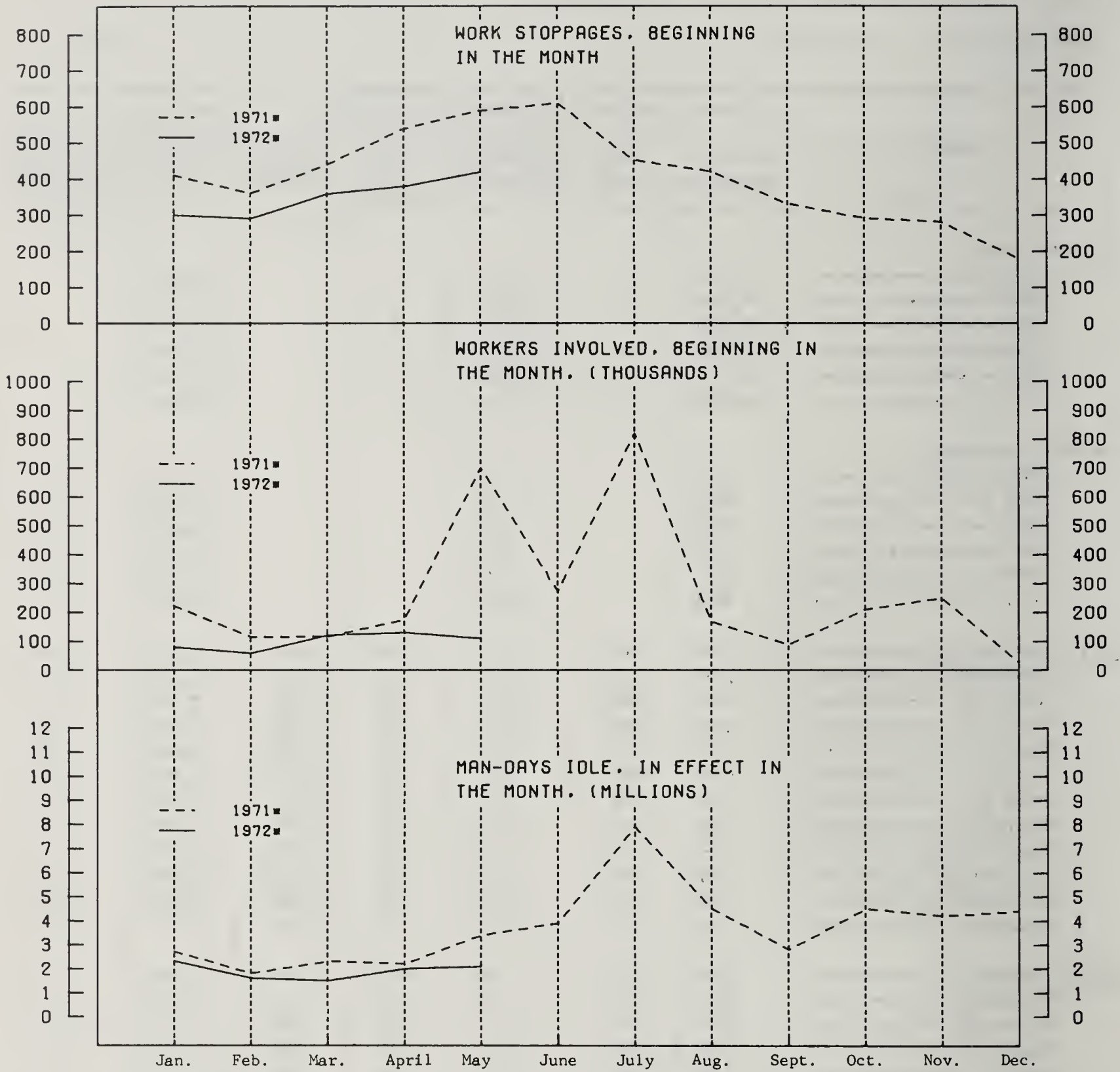
Period	Number of stoppages		Workers Involved in stoppages		Man-days Idle		
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year (thousands)	In effect during month (thousands)	Beginning in month or year (thousands)	In effect during month or year	Percent of estimated working time
Annual Totals							
1966 -----	4,405	-	1,960	-		25,400	
1967 -----	4,595	-	2,870	-		42,100	
1968 -----	5,045	-	2,649	-		49,018	
1969 -----	5,700	-	2,481	-		42,869	
1970 -----	5,716	-	3,305	-		66,414	
1971 <u>1/</u> -----	4,900	-	3,200	-		45,000	
Monthly Averages							
1966 -----	367		163			2,117	0.15
1967 -----	383		239			3,508	.25
1968 -----	420		221			4,085	.28
1969 -----	475		207			3,572	.24
1970 -----	476		275			5,534	.37
1971 <u>1/</u> -----	408		267			3,750	.25
<u>1971</u> January <u>1/</u> -----	280	440	222	286	N/A	2,709	.19
February <u>1/</u> -----	330	490	114	169	N/A	1,771	.13
March <u>1/</u> -----	410	590	116	200	N/A	2,292	.14
April <u>1/</u> -----	540	750	174	254	1,255	2,184	.14
May <u>2/</u> -----	612	957	727	818	2,746	4,000	.28
June <u>1/</u> -----	610	850	272	384	2,079	3,923	.25
July <u>2/</u> -----	450	670	820	967	5,517	7,906	.52
August <u>2/</u> -----	420	660	166	472	1,844	4,505	.28
September <u>2/</u> -----	330	540	88	286	730	2,841	.19
October <u>2/</u> -----	290	540	210	300	3,843	4,507	.29
November <u>2/</u> -----	280	490	249	455	1,088	4,229	.28
December <u>2/</u> -----	180	360	27	243	297	4,444	.29
<u>1972</u> January <u>1/</u> -----	300	460	79	154	748	2,284	.15
February <u>1/</u> -----	290	455	58	137	492	1,597	.11
March <u>1/</u> -----	360	540	122	161	950	1,517	.09
April <u>1/</u> -----	380	600	130	203	940	1,983	.14
May <u>1/</u> -----	420	630	109	186	918	2,058	.13

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Revised.

All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving 6 or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this table. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

CHART 1. NUMBER OF STOPPAGES, WORKERS INVOLVED, AND MAN-DAYS IDLE, BY MONTH, 1971-72



■ PRELIMINARY



USDL: 72- 327
Bureau of Labor Statistics
(202) 961-2091

FOR RELEASE: A.M. Editions
Friday, May 26, 1972

WORK STOPPAGES: April 1972

Man-days of idleness resulting from labor disputes accounted for 1.4 working days per 1,000 in April 1972, according to the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. This figure was substantially above the March 1972 level and was about equal to that reported for the comparable period last year. (See table 1.)

Three hundred and eighty stoppages, involving 130,000 workers and 940,000 man-days of idleness, began in April. The number of strikes beginning in April and the number of workers involved were at the lowest levels recorded in recent years.

In total there were 600 work stoppages that began in the month or that continued from earlier months. These 600 stoppages involved 203,000 workers and 2.0 million man-days of idleness. Again, the April 1972 levels were above those of March, but below those of the comparable period last year. These three measures of strike activity during April 1972 were also below the April levels recorded in recent years.

Five stoppages, each involving 5,000 or more workers, were in effect in April and accounted for 26 percent of the workers involved and 29 percent of the man-days idle. (See table 2.) Of the five, only one was an inter-state dispute: elevator constructors in a number of cities. Four other

large stoppages involved civil service employees in New York City, plasterers at various construction sites in and around Houston, Texas, production workers at Cummins Engine Co., Inc. (Columbus and Seymour, Ind.), and clerical and maintenance workers at R.H. Macy's Department Stores in New York City and vicinity. Four of the strikes were settled during the month, and one continued into May.

LABOR DEPT.—Work Stoppages, Selected Periods April 1972

Table 1.

Period	Number of stoppages		Workers Involved in stoppages		Man-days Idle		
	Beginning in month or year	in effect during month	Beginning in month or year (thousands)	In effect during month (thousands)	Beginning in month or year (thousands)	in effect during month or year	
						Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time
Annual Totals							
1966 -----	4,405	-	1,960	-		25,400	
1967 -----	4,595	-	2,870	-		42,100	
1968 -----	5,045	-	2,649	-		49,018	
1969 -----	5,700	-	2,481	-		42,869	
1970 -----	5,716	-	3,305	-		66,414	
1971 <u>1/</u> -----	4,900	-	3,200	-		45,000	
Monthly Averages							
1966 -----	367		163			2,117	0.15
1967 -----	383		239			3,508	.25
1968 -----	420		221			4,085	.28
1969 -----	475		207			3,572	.24
1970 -----	476		275			5,534	.37
1971 <u>1/</u> -----	408		267			3,750	.25
1971 April <u>1/</u> -----	540	750	174	254	1,255	2,184	.14
May <u>2/</u> -----	590	790	702	774	2,746	3,437	.24
June <u>1/</u> -----	610	850	272	384	2,079	3,923	.25
July <u>2/</u> -----	450	670	820	967	5,517	7,906	.52
August <u>2/</u> -----	420	660	166	472	1,844	4,505	.28
September <u>2/</u> -----	330	540	88	286	730	2,841	.19
October <u>2/</u> -----	290	540	210	300	3,843	4,507	.29
November <u>2/</u> -----	280	490	249	455	1,088	4,229	.28
December <u>2/</u> -----	180	360	27	243	297	4,444	.29
1972 January <u>1/</u> -----	300	460	79	154	748	2,284	.15
February <u>1/</u> -----	290	455	58	137	492	1,597	.11
March <u>1/</u> -----	360	540	122	161	950	1,517	.09
April <u>1/</u> -----	380	600	130	203	940	1,983	.14

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Revised.

All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving 6 or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this table. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

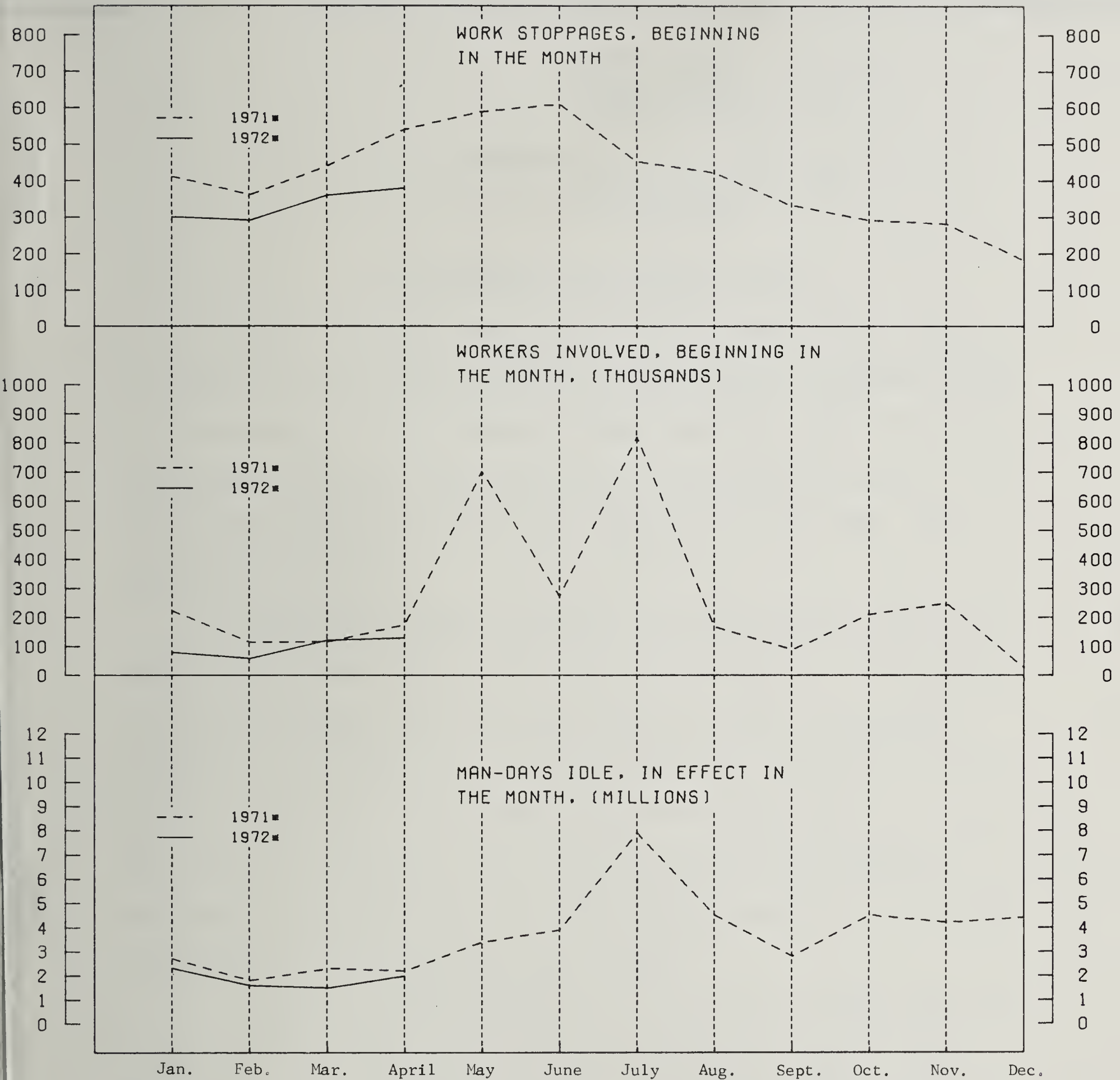
Table 2. Stoppages involving 5,000 or more workers, April 1972

Company	Union <u>1/</u>	Began	Ended	April	
				Workers involved <u>2/</u>	Man-days idle <u>2/</u>
Cummins Engine Co. (Columbus & Seymour, Ind.)	Diesel Workers (Ind.)	3/2	4/27	6,500	123,200
Construction Industry (Interstate)	IUEC	3/30	-	18,000	360,000
City of New York (New York, N.Y.)	Civil Service Employees Assn. (Ind.)	4/1	4/1	5,000	5,000
Construction Industry (Houston & vicinity, Texas)	OPCM	4/3	4/4	15,000	30,000
R.H. Macy's Department Stores (New York City & vicinity, N.Y.)	RWDSU	4/5	4/12	8,300	49,600
			Total ---	52,800	567,800

1/ The unions are affiliated with the AFL-CIO, except where they are noted as independent (Ind.).

2/ Preliminary.

CHART 1. NUMBER OF STOPPAGES, WORKERS INVOLVED, AND MAN-DAYS IDLE, BY MONTH, 1971-72



■ PRELIMINARY



USDL: 72-250
Bureau of Labor Statistics
(202) 961-2091

FOR RELEASE:

Friday, April 28, 1972
A.M. Editions

WORK STOPPAGES: First Quarter 1972

Man-days of idleness resulting from labor disputes accounted for 1.2 working days per 1,000 in the first quarter of 1972, according to the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. This figure was significantly below the levels reported for the comparable periods of the last 2 years and was the lowest first quarter level since 1967. (See table 1.)

All measures of strike activity in the first quarter of 1972 were below those of recent years. Time lost during the quarter decreased to 5.4 million man-days, from 6.8 in 1971 and 8.3 in 1970. Approximately 334,000 workers or 0.46 percent of total employment were involved in the 1,110 stoppages that were in effect during the first 3 months of 1972. The comparable figures for 1971 were 516,000 workers, 0.73 percent of employment, and 1,180 strikes. In 1970, 702,000 workers, or 0.99 percent of employment, were involved in 1,215 strikes.

Approximately 950 work stoppages began during the first quarter of 1972, a substantial drop from the levels of the last 2 years. These strikes involved 259,000 workers, again a large decrease from 1971 and 1970. (See table 1.)

Contributing to the first quarter's decline, strike activity in March 1972 was generally well below the March levels recorded in recent years. (See table 2.) Time lost as a result of work stoppages accounted for 0.9 working days per 1,000, slightly below the 1.1 working days per 1,000 in February and well below the 1.4 working days per 1,000 in March 1971.

Three hundred and sixty stoppages, involving 122,000 workers, began in March, compared with 290 strikes and 58,000 workers in February. Comparable figures for March 1971 were 440 work stoppages and 116,000 workers.

In total, 540 stoppages involving 161,000 workers and 1.5 million man-days were in effect in March. Although March 1972's levels were generally well below those of the previous year, February 1972 experienced substantially fewer strikes, involving considerably less workers. (See table 2.)

Six stoppages each involving 5,000 or more workers were in effect in March and accounted for 30.4 percent of the workers involved and 28.6 percent of the man-days idle. (See table 3.) Of the six, only two were interstate disputes: production workers at various Kellogg Co. plants and elevator constructors in the construction industry. Four other large stoppages involved production and maintenance workers at the Kaiser Steel Corp. (Fontana, Calif.); production workers at the Cummins Engine Co., Inc. (Columbus and Seymour, Ind.), and at General Motors Corp. (Lordstown, Ohio); and longshoremen working for the Philadelphia Marine Trade Association. Four of these large strikes were settled during the month, and two continued into April.

LABOR DEPT.--Work Stoppages, First Three Months, 1967-1972

Table 1
Page - 3

Period	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during period	
	Beginning in period	In effect during period	Beginning in period (thousands)	In effect during period (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time
January through March						
1967 -----	946	1,103	328	397	4,030	0.10
1968 -----	970	1,130	497	573	9,850	.23
1969 -----	1,163	1,332	520	600	8,152	.19
1970 -----	1,036	1,215	504	702	8,293	.19
1971 1/ -----	1,020	1,180	452	516	6,772	.15
1972 1/ -----	950	1,110	259	334	5,398	.12

1/ Preliminary.

LABOR DEPT.--Work Stoppages, Selected Periods March 1972

Page - 4

Table 2

Period	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year (thousands)	In effect during month (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time
Annual Totals						
1966 -----	4,405	-	1,960	-	25,400	
1967 -----	4,595	-	2,870	-	42,100	
1968 -----	5,045	-	2,649	-	49,018	
1969 -----	5,700	-	2,481	-	42,869	
1970 -----	5,716	-	3,305	-	66,414	
1971 <u>2/</u> -----	4,900	-	3,200	-	45,000	
Monthly Averages						
1966 -----	367		163		2,117	0.15
1967 -----	383		239		3,508	.25
1968 -----	420		221		4,085	.28
1969 -----	475		207		3,572	.24
1970 -----	476		275		5,534	.37
1971 <u>2/</u> -----	408		267		3,750	.25
1971 March <u>1/</u> -----	440	590	116	200	2,292	.14
April <u>2/</u> -----	540	750	174	254	2,184	.14
May <u>1/</u> -----	590	790	702	774	3,437	.24
June <u>2/</u> -----	610	850	272	384	3,923	.25
July <u>1/</u> -----	450	670	820	967	7,906	.52
August <u>1/</u> -----	420	660	166	472	4,505	.28
September <u>1/</u> -----	330	540	88	286	2,841	.19
October <u>1/</u> -----	290	540	210	300	4,507	.29
November <u>1/</u> -----	280	490	249	455	4,229	.28
December <u>1/</u> -----	180	360	27	243	4,444	.29
1972 January <u>2/</u> -----	300	460	79	154	2,284	.15
February <u>2/</u> -----	290	455	58	137	1,597	.11
March <u>2/</u> -----	360	540	122	161	1,517	.09

1/ Revised preliminary.

2/ Preliminary.

All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving 6 or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this table. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

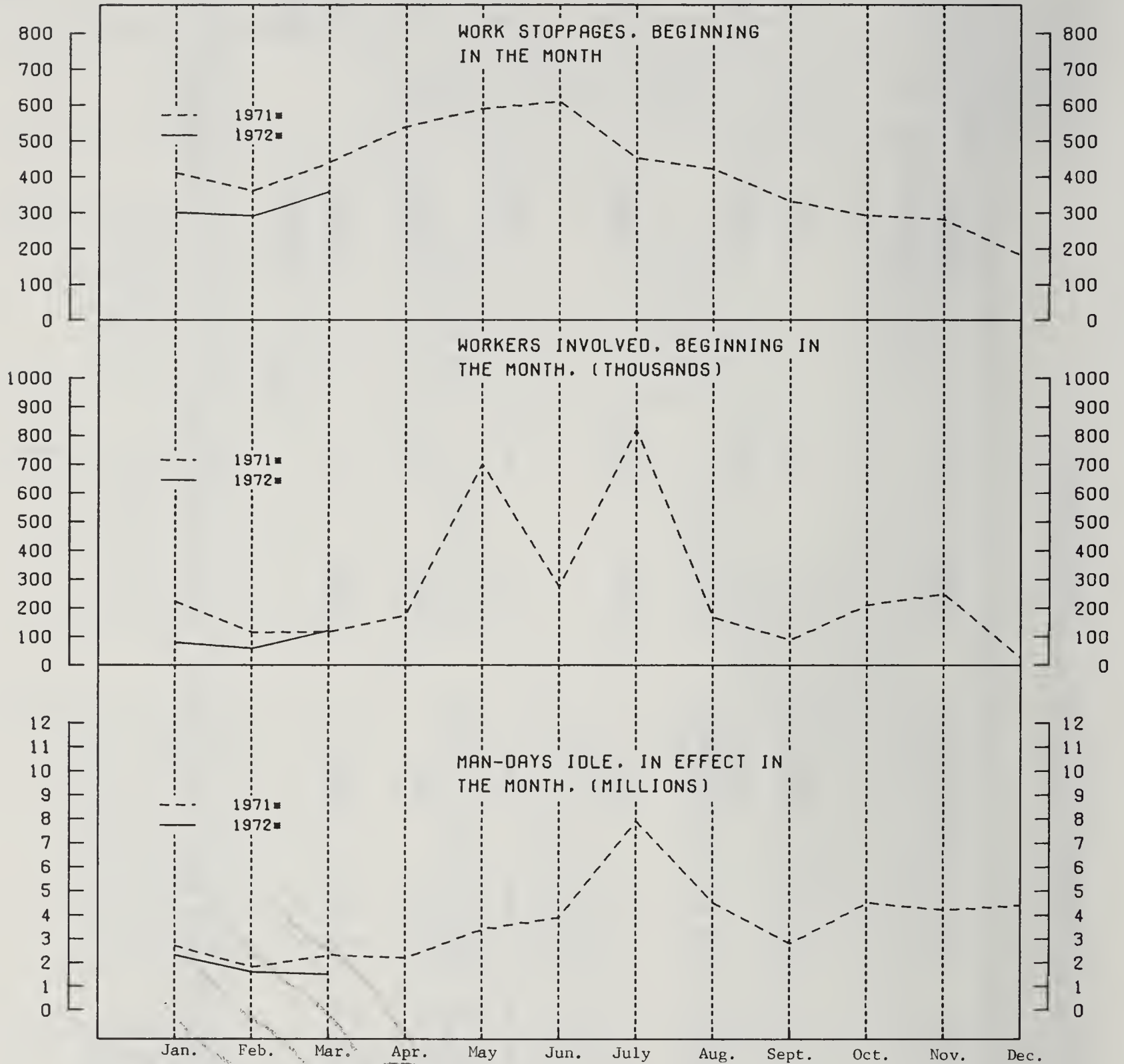
Table 3. Stoppages involving 5,000 or more workers, March 1972
Page - 5

Company	Union <u>1/</u>	Began	Ended	March	
				Workers involved <u>2/</u>	Man-days idle <u>2/</u>
Kaiser Steel Co. (Fontana, Calif.) -----	USA	2/1	3/15	6,772	74,492
Cummins Engine Co., Inc. (Columbus and Seymour, Ind.) ----	Diesel workers (Ind.)	3/1	3/31	6,485	140,131
General Motors Corp. (Lordstown, Ohio) -----	UAW (Ind.)	3/5	3/26	7,800	117,000
Kellogg Co. (Interstate) -----	AFGM	3/14	--	5,000	11,890
Philadelphia Marine Trade Assn. (Philadelphia, Pa.) -----	ILA	3/15	3/29	5,000	55,000
Construction Industry (Interstate) -----	IUEC	3/30	--	18,000	36,000
			Total ---	<u>49,057</u>	<u>434,513</u>

1/ The unions are affiliated with the AFL-CIO, except where they are noted as independent (Ind.).

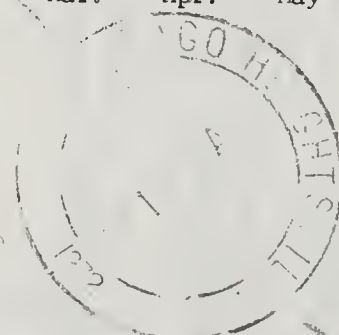
2/ Preliminary.

CHART 1. NUMBER OF STOPPAGES, WORKERS INVOLVED, AND MAN-DAYS IDLE, BY MONTH, 1971-72

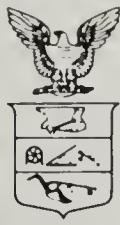


■ PRELIMINARY

CALIFORNIA COMPUTER PRODUCTS, INC. ANAHEIM, CALIFOR



NEWS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF INFORMATION, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20210

USDL: 72-186
Bureau of Labor Statistics
(202) 961-2091

FOR RELEASE: A.M. Editions
Tuesday, March 28, 1972

WORK STOPPAGES: February 1972

Man-days of idleness attributable to labor disputes were 1.1 working days per 1,000 in February, below the levels of the preceding month and of February in the 4 preceding years, according to the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

All measures of strike activity decreased from January to February and from the comparable period last year. Two hundred and ninety stoppages, involving 58,000 workers, began in February, compared with 300 stoppages and 79,000 workers in January and 360 strikes and 114,000 workers in February 1971. The February 1972 levels of workers involved and strikes beginning in the month were the lowest in the past 5 years.

In total, 455 stoppages, involving 137,000 workers and 1.6 million man-days of idleness, were in effect in February, as against 460 stoppages, involving 154,000 workers and 2.3 million man-days of idleness in January. Comparable figures for February 1971 were 490 strikes, 169,000 workers, and 1.8 million man-days of idleness. Again, these levels were the lowest in recent years.

The three large stoppages in effect in February, each involving

5,000 workers or more, accounted for nearly 45 percent of the workers involved and 52 percent of the man-days idle in the month. Two of these stoppages were carried over from previous months: 36,000 telephone workers (CWA) on strike at New York Telephone Co. since July 21, 1971; and 19,000 longshoremen (ILWU-Ind.) on strike against the Pacific Maritime Assn. (PMA) since January 17, 1972. Sixty-five hundred production and maintenance workers (USA) struck Kaiser Steel Corporation's Fontana, California, plant on February 1, 1972. By the end of the month, settlements were reached in the New York Telephone and PMA stoppages.

LABOR DEPT.--Work Stoppages, Selected Periods February 1972

Page 3

Table 1

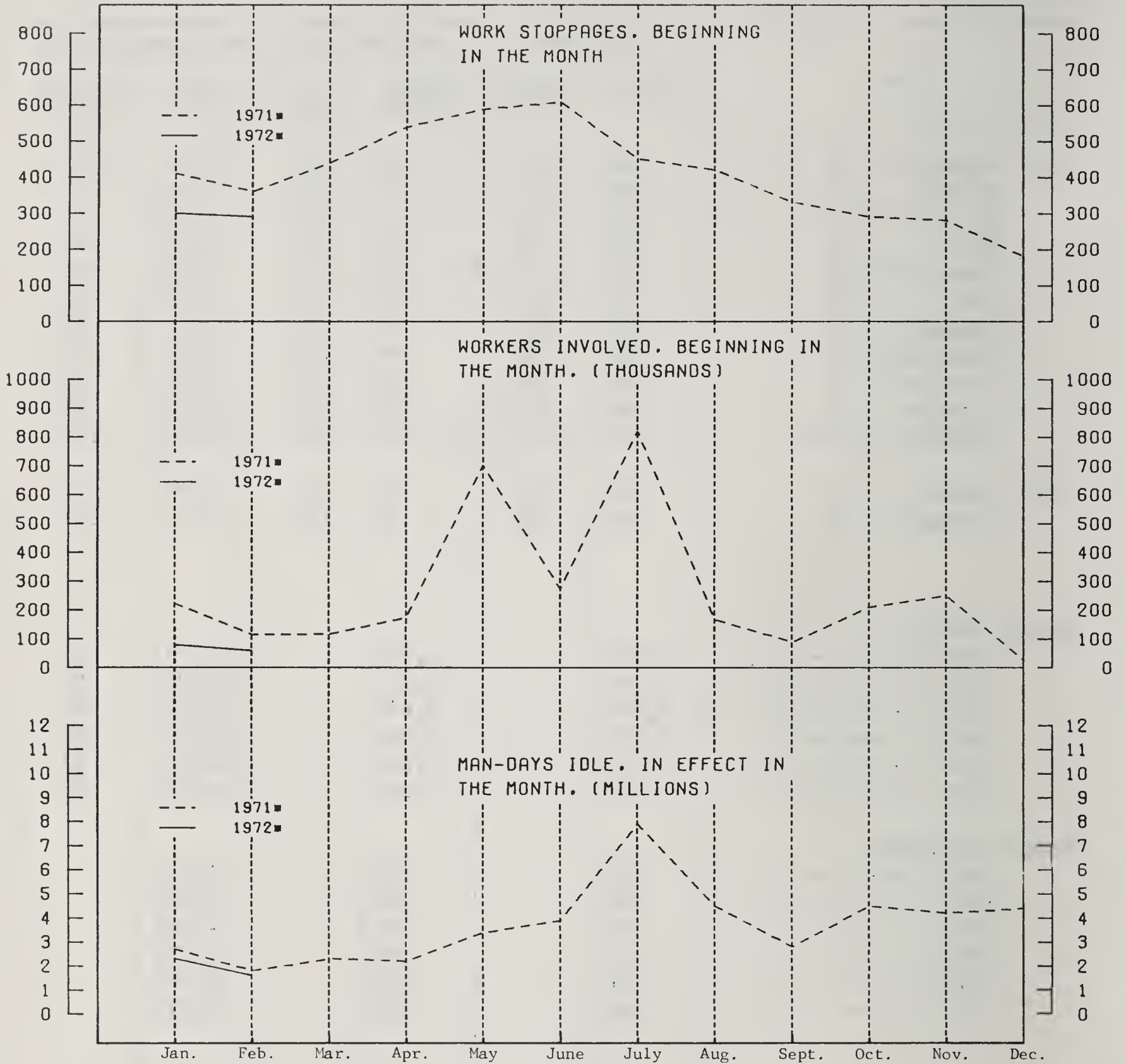
Period	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year (thousands)	In effect during month (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time
1971 February <u>1/</u>	360	490	114	169	1,771	0.13
March <u>1/</u>	440	590	116	200	2,292	.14
April <u>2/</u>	540	750	174	254	2,184	.14
May <u>1/</u>	590	790	702	774	3,437	.24
June <u>2/</u>	610	850	272	384	3,923	.25
July <u>1/</u>	450	670	820	967	7,906	.52
August <u>1/</u>	420	660	166	472	4,505	.28
September <u>1/</u>	330	540	88	286	2,841	.19
October <u>1/</u>	290	540	210	300	4,507	.29
November <u>1/</u>	280	490	249	455	4,229	.28
December <u>1/</u>	180	360	27	243	4,444	.29
1972 January <u>2/</u>	300	460	79	154	2,284	.15
February <u>2/</u>	290	455	58	137	1,597	.11
Annual Totals						
1966 -----	4,405	-	1,960	-	25,400	.15
1967 -----	4,595	-	2,870	-	42,100	.25
1968 -----	5,045	-	2,649	-	49,018	.28
1969 -----	5,700	-	2,481	-	42,869	.24
1970 -----	5,716	-	3,305	-	66,414	.37
1971 <u>2/</u> -----	4,900	-	3,200	-	45,000	.25
Annual Averages						
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1967 -----	383		239		3,508	
1968 -----	420		221		4,085	
1969 -----	475		207		3,572	
1970 -----	476		275		5,534	
1971 <u>2/</u> -----	408		267		3,750	

1/ Revised preliminary.

2/ Preliminary.

All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving 6 or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this table. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

CHART 1. NUMBER OF STOPPAGES, WORKERS INVOLVED, AND MAN-DAYS IDLE, BY MONTH, 1971-72



■ PRELIMINARY



USDL: 72-116
Bureau of Labor Statistics
(202) 961-2091

FOR RELEASE: 11:00 A.M. (EST)
Tuesday, February 29, 1972

WORK STOPPAGES: January 1972

Man-days of idleness attributable to labor disputes were 1.5 working days per 1,000 in January, well below the levels of the preceding month and January of the 3 preceding years, according to the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

All indices of strike activity beginning in the month decreased substantially from the comparable period last year but, following the usual seasonal pattern, were higher than in December. Three hundred work stoppages involving 79,000 workers began in January, compared with 410 strikes and 222,000 workers in January 1971 and 180 stoppages and 27,000 workers in December 1971.

In total, 460 work stoppages involving 154,000 workers and 2.3 million man-days of idleness were in effect in January, as against 640 stoppages involving 286,000 workers and 2.7 million man-days of idleness in January 1971. The comparable figures for December 1971 were 360 strikes, 243,000 workers involved, and 4.4 million man-days of idleness.

Only four large stoppages, each involving 5,000 workers or more, were in effect in January. (See table 1.) These accounted for nearly 46 percent of the workers involved and almost 56 percent of the man-days idle. Two of the four large strikes were interstate: Longshoremen in California,

Oregon, and Washington; and production, maintenance, and clerical workers at Atlantic Richfield Company. Telephone workers at New York Telephone Company and production and maintenance workers at National Cash Register Company were also on strike. By the end of the month, settlements had been reached in two of the four stoppages and the remaining two were settled in February.

Table 1. Stoppages involving 5,000 or more workers, January 1972

Company	Union	Began	Ended	January	
				Workers involved <u>1/</u>	Man-days idle <u>1/</u>
National Cash Register Co. (Dayton, Ohio)	UAW (Ind.)	10/10/71	1/30/72	9,500	190,000
Atlantic Richfield Co. (interstate)	Atlantic Ind. Union (Ind.)	1/3/72	1/30/72	6,000	120,000
Pacific Maritime Assn. (interstate)	ILWU (Ind.)	1/17/72	--	19,000	209,000
New York Telephone Co. (New York)	CWA	7/21/71	--	36,000	756,000
Total -----				<u>70,500</u>	<u>1,275,000</u>

1/ Preliminary.

LABOR DEPT.--Work Stoppages, Selected Periods January 1972

Page 3

Table 2

Period				Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
				Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year (thousands)	In effect during month (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time
1972	January	<u>1/</u>	-----	300	460	79	154	2,284	0.15
1971	December	<u>1/</u>	<u>2/</u> -----	180	360	27	243	4,444	.29
	November	<u>1/</u>	<u>2/</u> -----	280	490	249	455	4,229	.28
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Annual Totals									
1971	<u>1/</u>	-----	-----	4,900	-	3,200	-	45,000	.25
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1969	-----	-----	-----	5,700	-	2,481	-	42,869	.24
1968	-----	-----	-----	5,045	-	2,649	-	49,018	.28

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Revised preliminary.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20212

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